



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Cabinet Reportedly Divided on 'Economic Vision'

MB1511153394 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 94 p 1

[Report by Peter Galli]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town—The cabinet was still divided over a comprehensive economic vision to be shared by all, Finance Minister Chris Liebenberg said yesterday. Speaking at the U.S. pension fund conference "Into Africa", he said he expected the differences to be resolved and a unified vision to be clarified within six months.

There were differences over privatisation, with "some taking an ideological stance. But government is aware of the need for fiscal discipline—it is a priority—if the Reconstruction and Development Programme is to succeed." The abolition of the dual currency mechanism and exchange controls would take place only when there was political, economic and social stability. "The goal of lifting exchange controls is to bring capital into the country. For this you need stability—and while we have gone a long way down this road, we have not yet proved it."

But foreign investors needed to place their money in SA now, and needed to look at the milestones already achieved by the new government—it was non-populist and had embraced fiscal discipline. It was also committed to reducing the deficit before borrowing—predicted at 6.6 percent in the 1993-94 Budget—to 4.5 percent over five years, assuming growth of 3 percent a year.

"Government consumption, which is 21 percent of GDP, must be reduced to 17 percent over the next five years, a goal we are committed to achieving. It is also noteworthy that the new government, so early in its life, submitted itself to the scrutiny of outside referees—the international rating agencies—in a test which it passed with flying colours," Liebenberg said.

Minister Naidoo Discusses RDP Document

MB1611083594 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1830 GMT 15 Nov 94

[Interview with Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo in the Cape Town parliamentary studio by SABC political correspondent Thandeka Gqubule in the Johannesburg studio, on the "Agenda" program—live]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Gqubule] First up, the new white paper on the Reconstruction and Development Program [RDP]. Good evening.

Aimed at improving the quality of life of all South Africans, the RDP has been taken a step further. Today, after the tabling of the white paper in Parliament, the man who has to see the RDP succeed, Minister Without Portfolio Jay Naidoo, called on all South Africans to roll

up their sleeves and get this country working. Jay Naidoo is in our parliamentary studio. Hello, Jay, good evening.

[Naidoo] Hi! Thandeka, good evening.

[Gqubule] Jay, can you tell us in a nutshell how this white paper differs from the previous one and the base document?

[Naidoo] Well, Thandeka, I'm not the only one responsible for the RDP. I'm one of 40 million people that should be responsible. The original document drafted by the ANC was adopted as a vehicle and a policy instrument by the Government of National Unity. The first white paper—which was a discussion document—tried to translate that broad socio-policy framework into a set of concrete implementation strategies. It was through a process of consultation with thousands of pages of submission and public hearings by the select committee that we have enriched that discussion document, and today saw the parliament adopting it as the official government policy in terms of the Reconstruction and Development Program.

[Gqubule] But there have been problems. For example, there has been a criticism raised by Max Sisulu that the process was too short and hurried, and that most of the public hearings were in English and therefore inaccessible to some people.

[Naidoo] Well that's a criticism of the parliamentary procedure, not of the procedure that my department went through in consulting very broadly around developing the document. The parliament and the standing committee, you must understand, are independent of us as a department, and I think the parliament needs to look at that procedure. But the critical issue is that our people are demanding delivery, and like we all know, unless we have a framework with clear rules and procedures we cannot deliver. It's like a soccer game. You can't win the match or build a team without having the rules, and this white paper spells out the rules so that even though there are delays, and necessary delays, we are now making sure that we don't throw money at our problems, that address in a very systematic and comprehensive way delivering the goods on the ground to our people.

[Gqubule] But in what areas are these delays being experienced? What are the problems?

[Naidoo] The main problem is capacity, that at a national level we have integrated the RDP, created inter-departmental task teams. We have allocated two billion rands of the two and half billion rands in the RDP fund to key projects in terms of land reform, water, redistribution, in terms of urban renewal, human resource development. It's a capacity at a local and provincial level that is an obstacle at the moment, and these are the hands and the feet of the RDP. We must understand that there's an enormous challenge of creating new structures, reorganizing the civil service, reorganizing the budget, and these can't be solved overnight.

Thandeka, we must understand, we've been in power for six months, and I'm convinced that within the next few months we have put into place the machinery that will see sustainable delivery of effective services to our people.

[Gqubule] But you seem to also have a hostile civil service, one that is in fact threatening to go on strike soon. How do you hope to deliver the RDP through such a civil service?

[Naidoo] The belt-tightening exercise announced by the deputy president, Thabo Mbeki, spelled out a number of important priorities for us as government. We've taken a salary cut at executive level to show that we are serious about releasing resources to meet the needs of people. We've set aside 2.5 billion rands to go into salary increases. That is equal to the money that we've put into the RDP fund to meet the needs of millions of South Africans that don't even have jobs. But we are saying that just as we have taken a cut at an executive level, let us freeze at a certain level salaries at the senior civil service level to release resources to bring up the bottom of the civil service, particularly those workers that have been discriminated against, in which they've never been afforded job opportunities or career paths. We've got to start creating, Thandeka, a civil service that is representative, that is trained, that is efficient, and delivers services to our people. So we are going with that package to the civil service unions and associations and say: We are prepared to discuss this package with you. We believe that you are very important to help us reorganize the civil service to deliver the RDP, and our door is open. We don't believe there is a deadlock, because we believe the majority of workers support the approach of our government.

[Gqubule] Jay, let me take you out of government to discuss Non-Governmental Organizations [NGO's]. Some Non-Governmental Organizations feel that their resources are being depleted, or that funding is not coming to them, and that funding is actually going to the state and the RDP, and they feel that they are a vital part of civil society that must be kept alive. How do you work with them and solve that kind of problem?

[Naidoo] Well, we believe that we have a very important relationship with the NGO's, and we had a number of meetings and conferences with the NGO's, we are proposing a coordinating council of the NGO's with us at a national level, but simultaneously at the provincial and local government level. But there are close to 50,000 NGO's. We can't possibly meet with each one of them. There has got to be a rationalization among the NGO's, and just as much as we within government have to earn our right to exist and to work and to implement the RDP, so do the NGO's. And so what we are suggesting is that the NGO's have a very important niche within the RDP, and addressing a major problem of the RDP, which is developing capacity at a local community level to allow communities and local government to implement the RDP on the ground. So I am prepared, and the

government is prepared to work with the NGO's, in fact even discuss funding of the NGO's. We've made it very clear to our international partners that we should not be taking all the funds that have been going to the NGO's in the past and now giving them to government. But...

[Gqubule, interrupting] Talking of funding, Jay, sorry to interrupt you, are there any plans to rationalize the development agencies in this country? For example, what is going to be the role of the development bank, the DBSA [Development Bank of Southern Africa] and so on, and other development agencies that have developed over the past?

[Naidoo] Every institution in our society must come under the spotlight of the microscope. None can claim business as usual. So the DBSA and all other development institutions, whether it's the SBDC [Small Business Development Corporation] or the IDC [Industrial Development Conference], or any of the parastatals will now have to re-look at themselves, reorganize and restructure to fit into the new RDP priority. The core of the RDP is reorganizing our budget, to take money away from the old priorities and put it into the needs of our people, and all our people, black and white, urban and rural, men and women. It's also to reorganize our civil service like we've talked about. So there will be a restructuring, a rationalization in order to create efficient vehicles to implement the RDP.

[Gqubule] Jay, would you tell us whether this could create conflict between different government departments—we have heard that there is a problem with coherence in government already—whether funding for the RDP or funding for different government projects would not, you know, there wouldn't be any conflict between different departments?

[Naidoo] One can't have transformation without any conflict. We shouldn't be naive to assume that. There is a competition for scarce resources within government. We have to make the choice—what are the RDP priorities—and we made it very clear. It is housing and bulk infrastructure, it is the rural integrated program—delivering water, land reform and small scale agriculture. It is about job creation and small and medium enterprises underpinned by a capacity building program and a program that entrenches and develops community policing and transforms the police in terms of human relations, so that we create the environment for reconstruction and development. Those are the priorities.

[Gqubule] Talking of capacity building, ordinary people want to know, where is the money, who controls it, what are the conditions to get it, and how can we access it? What are you doing to inform people about where they can get this money and respond to these kind of concerns that they have?

[Naidoo] You know, the important thing, Thandeka, is that the RDP is not about charity and handouts. The

money is being mainly diverted into the (?line) departments, into the provinces, into the local authorities. An example is, the biggest project in the RDP is 500 million rand for upgrading and restoring the services at a local government level, and there we are saying, before you access the money the local community organizations, the private sector, the trade unions and local authorities must create a nonracial transition council, they must restructure their budgets and then use the RDP fund as top up. The RDP is not about adding on to these expenses. For communities that want direct access to the resources there are discretionary funds of approximately 10 million rands within each province, in usually the premier's office. There is also an amount of 250 million rands in the Public Works Ministry that allows local communities to apply for funds. The bottom line is that the funds of the RDP should be used to make sure the whole budget of this country, 135 billion rands this year, increasing next year, that whole budget within five years must become reorganized and diverted toward meeting the needs of our people.

[Gqubule] This is a continuing debate, and one that interests all South Africans. Thank you very much for joining us from Cape Town, Mr. Naidoo, and good night.

[Naidoo] My pleasure. Thank you very much.

Finance Minister Warns of Need for Local Investment

MB1511205194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 2000 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Efforts to woo foreign investment will fail if local business does not invest, says Minister of Finance Chris Liebenberg. Addressing business people at a conference, Mr. Liebenberg warned that a time would come when all government's development efforts would fall flat if investment did not increase.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified SABC correspondent] Mr. Liebenberg delivered a strong call to local business people to believe in their country. He said the government was committed to sound economic policies and was optimistic about growth. He reiterated the need to cut government spending, to carefully manage the budget deficit, and to maintain reasonable borrowing levels. High interest rates were also a concern.

[Liebenberg] If we do the right things fiscally and monetarily, interest rates will come down as a consequence. [end recording]

Finance Official Says Borrowing Unlikely To Increase

MB1511193194 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 94 p 3

[Report by Mungo Soggot]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SA's borrowing requirements for the 1995-96 financial year were unlikely to differ much from this year's R1.8bn [rands], Finance director-general Estian Calitz said yesterday.

Calitz told the Euromoney conference in Midrand that although it was too early to speculate about foreign borrowing requirements for the 1995-96 financial year, the figure would not differ too much from this year's because of government's intention to reduce the budget deficit as a percentage of GDP.

He said the SA government had never been a large borrower on the international markets.

SA's total external national government debt expressed as a percentage of total government debt had dropped to 2.6 percent on 31 July from a historically high 12 percent in 1985.

Discussing SA's international funding strategy, he said government had to establish benchmarks for parastatal and private sector institutions.

Government could in future "fulfill the role of strategic borrower, of leading the way and systematically improving the country's credit worthiness and improving the cost structure of foreign borrowing in general.

"What is of paramount importance to SA is a successful transaction that will really be regarded as of true benchmark value."

He said it had been agreed with prospective foreign borrowers in the public sector that government would be the first to reassess international capital markets, and that subsequent borrowing by parastatals like Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] and Telkom [Telecommunications Corporation] would be properly coordinated.

On 4 November, SA came a step closer to re-entering the international capital markets when it was granted a facility from the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to issue up to \$2bn in bonds.

The facility allows the issue of bonds at relatively short notice without having to go through the SEC's time-consuming filing procedures. Calitz said government had begun a similar registration process in Japan.

He gave no indication of when SA's first issue would take place, but said it would depend, among other things, on the state of the international bond market.

He said before exchange controls were scrapped, "economic policies need to be firmly in place to ensure a benevolent flow of foreign capital and, in particular, that the developments in the real sector of the economy are firmly on course in order for investors to have confidence."

Economic Growth in Third Quarter at 2.6 Percent*MB1511133094 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 15 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Growth in the South African economy registered 2.6 percent in the third quarter on a year to year basis. In the second quarter there had been growth of 1.6 percent, whereas in the first quarter there had been a decline of 3.6 percent. In the non-agricultural sector the growth rate in the Gross Domestic Product in the third quarter was 1.8 percent. With the exception of the mining sector where there was virtually no change in production compared with the second quarter, all sectors showed positive growth.

RDP Paper Says Budget To Reflect New Priorities*MB1511111194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0831
GMT 15 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Parliament November 15 SAPA—The cabinet will have to take hard decisions, including cutting programmes, when it draws up next year's budget around reconstruction and development priorities, the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] white paper says.

The cuts will be introduced in a supplementary budget early next year and in time for their inclusion in next year's budget. Government programmes that do not conform to the RDP's five "key programmes" will face the axe.

Representatives of the Minister Without Portfolio Mr Jay Naidoo and Central Economic Advisory Services will join officials of the departments of state expenditure and finance in a task group to scrutinise the spending plans of all government departments and provincial governments.

"They will assist each department and province to redirect expenditure to the new priorities. The results will be included in an adjustment to the budget to be published in February 1995.

"The task group will continue with a long term analysis from January to July 1995. Departments and provinces will be asked to identify long-term goals and the programmes to achieve the goals."

The programmes will then be costed and recommendations made to cabinet for allocation to priority programmes. It is likely that the cabinet will have to take hard decisions, including cutting programmes, to be able to redirect funds to socio-economic areas and to stimulate economic growth.

The white paper envisages a fundamental reorientation of public spending priorities and the introduction of "multi-year, zero-based" budgeting, marking a break with the established practice of inflation-linked annual increments to fund departments' activities.

From 1996-97 the budget will be drawn up for three years for ongoing programmes. Representatives of Mr Naidoo's office and members of parliament will serve on an enlarged budget committee of the Department of State Expenditure which will work within the context of the government's belt-tightening programme.

One of the programme's aims is the release of public sector resources to fund redistribution and economic growth.

"A key element of this process is the redirection of expenditure priorities in the budgets of all levels of government and of parastatal institutions. The RDP is not an 'add-on' programme and must therefore be funded from the budget".

The white paper envisages some resistance to the changes from government departments.

"There will be a tendency for inertia when existing programmes ...Are reviewed. It is essential that departments and tiers of government place all programmes on an equal footing in allocating funds, staff and resources.

"Programmes should not be preferentially funded and staffed purely because they have been previously established. Similarly a programme should not be prejudiced simply because it is new.

"It is only if this process of review on a level playing field takes place that significant redirection of resources can occur. Otherwise, most RDP programmes will remain as add-ons".

RDP Paper Places Emphasis on Affirmative Action*MB1511111394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0837
GMT 15 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Parliament November 15 SAPA—Accelerated development programmes will be introduced into the public service to make it more representative of South Africa's racial and gender make-up, the reconstruction and development white paper says.

The document tabled in Parliament on Tuesday [15 November] places greater emphasis on the role of affirmative action in transforming the public service than an RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] discussion paper released in August.

Affirmative action "will only be effective if the present rules governing qualifications for positions and for salary notches are reviewed".

"The present rules, which require formal qualifications and penalise applicants who have not previously had access to the public service, have the effect of perpetuating discrimination. Special programmes based on accelerated development and on a review of the criteria for recruitment and promotion will be designed to

address the under-representation of specific categories of persons at different levels of the public service."

Employees will be redeployed to where they can best serve the RDP's goals.

"In general, the total staff complements in departments will not be adjusted upwards. Therefore, departments will redeploy personnel to meet the staffing requirements of RDP programmes.

"A continuous process to evaluate the need for every post is required and posts which are not consistent with the new priorities should be removed."

RDP Paper Notes Need To Pay Rent, Services

MB151111794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0840 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Parliament November 15 SAPA—The rent and service payment boycott embarked on to overthrow apartheid will sink the Reconstruction and Development Programme [RDP] if it continues, minister without portfolio, Jay Naidoo, told a briefing on the RDP white paper on Tuesday [15 November].

The government will launch a major campaign to restore and provide services to encourage payment for services. This would take place in tandem with the introduction of transitional local government structures and the transition to fully democratic local government at next October's local government elections.

The proceeds from the sale of state assets will not be used to subsidise communities who continue with the boycott. A central feature of the government's drive to encourage payments is the system of business-planning and contracts between local communities and the government outlined in the white paper.

Mr Naidoo conceded that there had been delays in beginning the delivery of the RDP. "We are concerned that we need to start delivering the goods. Once the machinery is in place we will start delivering."

There had been pressure on the government to drop or water down the business planning process which provides for contracts between communities and service providers and which commits local communities to paying for services they use. The government was trying to simplify the process but will not abandon it.

The white paper underlines the importance of paying for services.

"The principle of payment for services is fundamental to the implementation of the RDP, with due cognisance given to poverty, administrative constraints and an equitable and fair default procedure. Because the RDP depends on democracy and social stability in local communities, the management of institutional change and delivery of municipal services must occur simultaneously.

"Restoring and upgrading services where they have collapsed, and extending services to new areas, are vital preconditions for the continued legitimising of the new local authorities."

Effects of Republican Congress on Aid Viewed

MB1511195894 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Nov 94 p 16

[Commentary by Simon Barber in Washington]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] For SA and its neighbours, the single most important result of last week's rightward lurch by the US electorate is the political marginalisation of Africa's most vocal, and focused, US constituency.

Only 12 percent of African-Americans voted for Republican candidates. The party that will control federal spending for at least the next two years—and quite probably a good deal longer if Tuesday's voting turns out to represent a fundamental realignment—owes next to nothing to African-Americans.

The Republican triumph is not entirely bad news for Africa. It doesn't necessarily imply that Washington will now utterly ignore the continent. What it does mean is that those Africans who have not already begun to do so will have to modify their pitch for US assistance and do a better job of ensuring what they receive produces tangible results.

Republican support for aid, investment promotion and trade privileges, as well as for the continued underwriting of international institutions like the IMF, the World Bank and the UN Development Programme, will be more dependent than ever before on evidence that US outlays are reaping decent returns for the US taxpayer and are not, as many Republicans think, being decanted down a rat hole.

The Clinton administration's three-year \$600m aid programme for SA is not going to be gutted simply because Senator Jesse Helms will be in charge of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee or because the House Africa subcommittee—if it survives the winnowing of committees promised by House Speaker-to-be Newt Gingrich—will be controlled by Congressman Dan Burton. Helms and Burton are difficult customers—the latter led a failed effort to cut the SA aid package two weeks after President Nelson Mandela's inauguration—but not insurmountable obstacles if properly handled.

Silly things set them off. Helms keeps close tabs on how countries vote in that idiot wind machine, the UN General Assembly. Burton can be counted on to see a visit to Cuba by an SA Cabinet Minister—Trade and Industry's Trevor Manuel was just there—as proof that the SA Communist Party is secretly in charge in Pretoria. He also has the unhappy habit of taking Ben Turok and Essop Pahad seriously.

But he also is capable of saying, as he did during debate on the Clinton aid plan: "I am totally in favour of massive investment in SA. In fact, I am even in favour of giving tax incentives to American companies to relocate some of their plants there."

Assuming President Nelson Mandela continues to transcend party lines in the respect he enjoys here, the pet peeves of people like Helms and Burton should not count for very much. It is worth noting that Louisiana Congressman Bob Livingston, who is set to run the subcommittee that oversees the appropriation of foreign aid funds, took strong exception when Burton tried to cut SA aid. Livingston was particularly concerned about retaining those aspects of the package designed to promote US investment.

In any event, Congress's new masters will likely be paying less attention to the aggregate flow of aid to SA than to the manner of its delivery. Tough times lie ahead for the US Agency for International Development, a bureaucracy for which Helms harbours a special loathing.

One area bound to come under tough scrutiny is USAID's policy of channelling its SA funding as far as possible (and certainly well beyond what is called for in existing affirmative action law) through African-American small businesses and what are known as "historically black colleges and universities".

If Helms and Burton conclude that USAID is sticking to this policy or trying to manoeuvre around their objections, they will have the power to block the disbursement of monies, and they will use it. This poses a far greater threat to the aid programme than any debate over whether SA should be receiving aid at all. Pretoria should perhaps tactfully suggest to USAID that it would prefer its allotment not to get caught up in a domestic US dispute about racial spoils.

One concern about Helms, and possibly others in the new Republican congress, goes beyond the aid question. It is entirely conceivable that he will lend a sympathetic ear to white reactionaries and encourage them to believe they can, through him, influence US policy. He did this in the Reagan years, believing, with PW Botha and his securocrats, that Chester Crocker, the architect of constructive engagement, was a dangerous lefty bent on surrendering SA to the reds.

The new ambassador, Franklin Sonn, should make every effort to engage Helms and his staff (a much more responsible group now than they were 10 years ago) to ensure such mischief is not repeated. It might also help to have Constand Viljoen and Inkatha's Mangosuthu Buthelezi brief the Senator on the new realities. What has to be avoided is a situation in which extremists get it into their head that they have potential friends here.

On the other hand, the SA government should understand that a Republican Congress that is both iffy about

foreign aid and completely un beholden to African-American votes, is going to be far quicker to take offence if it senses basic rights and freedoms are being impinged upon, and the Clinton administration is not responding appropriately.

To put it another way, upon hearing Thabo Mbeki and Tokyo Sexwale mutter nasty thoughts about the Press, the old Congress will not have worried immensely, on the ground that the glass was still seven-eighths full; the new will be more inclined to gasp that the water level has fallen a staggering 12.5 percent.

Unless the Republicans blow the next two years and allow Clinton's Democrats to paint them as obstructionists, it is probably best to assume that last week's results were the start of a prolonged period of Republican dominance. Some in the ANC may find the prospect unpalatable and regret that their old Democratic allies have fallen on hard times. Despite all the foregoing caveats, they should cheer up.

During his recent visit here, Mandela sounded far more like a Republican than a Democrat. On economics, he was Ronald Reagan without budget deficits as he failed the "elixir of the market" before a joint session of Congress. On race, he preached forgiveness of past sins and the righting of racial imbalances for pragmatic reasons rather than for the sake of compensation. He was even careful to be nice about Clinton's Republican predecessor, George Bush.

The last may have not done him that much good—Bush is not well remembered by most of the Republicans who now control Congress—but, with everything else, it showed his heart was in the right place. The important thing is that Mandela's SA is a place with whose success most Republicans would like, if they stopped to think, to be associated.

Here is a thought for the new ambassador to keep in mind. No Republican Congressman considers him- or herself a racist. But neither are they going to score points with their electorates by granting favours to blacks at home.

Not that they need to: the creation of majority black districts under the Voting Rights Act has segregated away black voters to whom they otherwise might have been answerable.

That still does not stop them craving absolution. What cheaper or more satisfactory way to earn it than by voting a few hundred million dollars to Mandela's SA?

South African Press Review for 15 Nov

MB1511124494

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Public Service Affirmative Action 'Expensive' Exercise—"Weekend reports that 'affirmative action' candidates will fill all 11,000 vacancies in the public service

are likely to cause consternation," declares Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 14 November in its page 6 editorial. "In the bigger picture, the concerns of White civil servants may seem less important to a government, even a government of national unity, which feels it owes something to the millions of Blacks who voted it into power." However, a "worrying aspect" is the suggestion that the government is considering offering retrenchment packages to white males in order to clear the way for affirmative action candidates. The exercise "is certain to be an expensive exercise, with the cost again borne by the taxpayer."

THE STAR

Education—Finding the right formula for a new education dispensation "is proving a formidable task," states a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 15 November. "Already it is being accepted that the average class will be about 35 and could rise to 40 and that it will take years, for example in the case of the history syllabus, to produce new textbooks that would decolonise and de-Europeanise the overall thrust of the South African story." The paper notes that the 29.2 billion rands education budget already "takes the largest slice of the national cake, yet funds remain a limiting factor on the pace of change. But the upside is that there is more time to think through the process and avoid making poor decisions in the name of change."

SOWETAN

Police Attacks on Black Ministers—The Commissioner of Police "will have to act quickly to counter the problem of cops failing to recognise our new black public figures and beating them up," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 15 November. "The nub of the problem is that to white cops, all blacks look the same. Maybe all Ministers must be given identity cards to identify them as such. Or lapel badges that say: 'I'm a minister, don't hit me'."

BUSINESS DAY

Need for Regional Involvement in Angola—"If southern African leaders want regional peace, they may have to become more involved in Angola than they had planned," points out a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 15 November. "Guarantees may have to be given, particularly to a friendless Savimbi, and enforced. Mandela has resisted appeals to send soldiers to international peacekeeping forces. He does not want to be dragged into other people's wars, but unless Savimbi signs, that resolve will be tested."

CITY PRESS

New Government-Police Relationship—Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English on 13 November in a page 14 editorial states that "the attitudes of the old guard in the police force have not changed even with the coming in of the new government. However, we are glad that this has

now been apparently resolved after Mandela had levelled some 'very sharp criticism' at the police and the police generals had also been 'quite outspoken' about their feelings."

Criticism of 'New Black Capitalists'—A second editorial states that it has always supported black economic empowerment. But "we are beginning to be worried as the handmaiden of black economic empowerment, affirmative action, becomes the politically correct thing to do in boardrooms across this nation. Most players in corporate South Africa seem to be overdoing things with the encouragement of some blacks." "It is no exaggeration to say some of our people serve on more than five company boards. Instead of sharing, these new black capitalists are holding on to these appointments. Corporate South Africa is gradually becoming an exclusive club."

BEELD

Country 'Low' on List of Washington Priorities—"The extent of the humiliation which American voters gave the Democratic Party of President Bill Clinton 2 days ago was astonishing," declares a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 10 November. "With the Republican Party in control in both houses of Congress—the first time in 40 years that this has happened in the House of Representatives—President Clinton is powerless in the White House." "South Africans should not expect this new development in U. S. politics to have any marked effect on South Africa—even though the Democrats have traditionally had great sympathy for the ANC, and even though there are Republicans in positions of power who during the eighties were in the forefront of the fight against the imposition of American sanctions against the National Party government. South Africa remains low on Washington's list of priorities, and whether one is a Democrat or a Republican, one's so-called American conscience will continue to compel one to try to correct color injustice."

Land Rights Bill Realistic Measure—A second editorial on page 14 of BEELD argues: "The Restitution of Land Rights Bill which was approved by the National Assembly the day before yesterday creates a lawful and orderly channel for a river which has to flow. Over decades of social manipulation as a result of the great plan of ethnic apartheid many South Africans who had no political voice were moved from their land. In some cases they were detrimentally affected. In almost all cases the people's inability to protest caused deep grievances." "In the circumstances the legislation is a realistic measure, although it is a pity that there was not enough time to hear the views of organized agriculture."

Change at Reserve Bank—An editorial on page 10 of the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans of 11 November says: "While there is almost always a need for a bit of house-cleaning in any institution, it is desirable not to appoint newcomers willy-nilly at the Reserve Bank just because the winds of change ought to blow everywhere."

COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the South African Communist Party may have good reasons to insist on the reconstitution of the bank's directorate." "But when one thinks seriously about the matter, one realizes that the Reserve Bank is the one institution where there should not be change for the sake of change. Expertise in its direction and its top management are vital."

South African Press Review for 16 Nov

MB1611121094

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Call for Mandela Leadership in Angola Process—"It is time we put the muscle of Nelson Mandela" into the peace process in Angola, says a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 16 November. "From Portugal's abandonment of its colony to SADF [South African Defense Force] support for the first UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] offensives, from Cuba's involvement to its withdrawal for Namibian independence, apartheid played a role in Angola's troubles. Now Mandela can even the score by acting tough. UNITA must sign, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] must stop the war. That is the only way to get the UN's blue helmets in place to prepare Angolans for peace."

New MK Group—A second editorial on the same page comments on the newly formed Spear of the Nation (MK)—ANC military wing—"MK Elected Committee", composed of former ANC cadres who deserted the Wallmannstal military base. Salvador Mkhari, the spokesman for this group has said he and his colleagues "will use force" if their demands are not acceded to. THE STAR believes he should be "detained for questioning right away," and if he and his colleagues threaten violence "they must be arrested. A cell alongside those housing AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] loudmouths might be just the tonic."

SOWETAN

Affirmative Action Law Welcome—"The alarm bells will be ringing in business and financial circles over the Bill for compulsory affirmative action for companies with more than 20 people," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 16 November. The Equal Opportunities Draft Bill is "an act that is overdue. Most underprivileged people believe that the changes brought about by the new Government are helping the privileged more than the have-nots. The labor disturbances all over the country are evidence of this disenchantment."

BUSINESS DAY

Equal Opportunities Legislation—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 16 November in a page 14 editorial welcomes the news that the government is formulating "equal opportunities" legislation. The draft bill envisages "a statutory agency to monitor affirmative action performance by all companies employing more than 20 people. Whether such a legalistic approach will be effective is open to question." Also, "lurking beneath the surface of the process will be the possibility of white disenchantment at what might be seen as reverse discrimination. Whites must face up to the often uncomfortable realities of change, but it will be incumbent on employers and the authorities to ensure the lot of productive people is not made untenable. A flight of skills would be counter-productive."

Mbeki's 'Cheap Shot' at Police—A second editorial on the same page says Deputy President Thabo Mbeki "should have known better" than to suggest at the U.S. pensions funds conference in Cape Town this week that police were "exaggerating the extent of increased crime, and that their claims could be an attempt to secure more funds for the police budget." BUSINESS DAY believes it was "a cheap shot at the harassed police, whose predicament has been widely acknowledged—not least by President Nelson Mandela after his conciliatory meeting with the generals last week."

Angola

Government, UNITA Sign 'Truce' in Lusaka

MB1511233594 London BBC World Service in English
2300 GMT 15 Nov 94

[From the "News Desk" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The United Nations says the Government of Angola and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel movement have signed a truce in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, in preparation for a peace treaty. The fighting should stop tomorrow, Wednesday. A UN spokesman said the peace treaty will now be signed on Sunday, and a formal cease-fire will come into effect 48 hours later, ending the 19-year-old civil war. Chris Simpson has just been on the line from the Angolan capital, Luanda.

Exactly one year after the peace talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA opened in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, the United Nations has finally persuaded the two sides to agree to stop fighting.

A full formal cease-fire agreement still needs to be finalized and should come into effect next Tuesday, two days after Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi are due to sign the long-awaited peace accord. But in the interim, the fighting should stop in Angola from eight o'clock on Wednesday evening, local time [1900 GMT], both sides having agreed to a truce.

For the UN, this represents a major breakthrough. While the UN special representative in Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye, has kept the two warring parties at the negotiating table, working their way for a long, elaborate agenda, the war has carried on relentlessly throughout the peace talks.

While both sides initialed a peace agreement two weeks ago, the government has since taken Huambo, UNITA's stronghold in central Angola, and actually many observers thought it would leave the peace process in tatters, but as things currently stand, the UN remains publicly confident that a lasting settlement can finally be achieved and that it is in the interest of both parties to turn the truce into a permanent end of hostilities.

From Angola, the news of any break in the fighting, however fragile, will be welcomed, but reports coming in from around the country of new offensives, troops' movements, and ambushes in different provinces, and the usual round of accusations from both sides suggest little call for optimism. Not for the first time [words indistinct] Lusaka, but it remains to be seen if Angola is ready to follow.

Radio Reports on 'Truce Agreement'

MB1611063094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

[UNITA] have signed a truce that will come into effect as of 2000 [1900 GMT] today. The confirmation comes from Lusaka. Edgar Rangel has interviewed General Pedro Neto.

[Begin Neto recording] This truce agreement between the Angolan Armed Forces and UNITA's military forces comes in the wake of a declaration that our government issued on 13 November, stating its readiness to declare a truce throughout Angola with a view to creating a better working atmosphere for the chiefs of general staffs, and more trust between the sides. The declaration recommended as a first step the signing of a truce agreement. This could only be achieved on 15 November because UNITA had only arrived on 14 November. To a certain extent this delayed the government's intention to immediately fulfill its planned truce. I would like to stress that it is a truce agreement, and not a cease-fire as erroneously reported by most news agencies. Perhaps the news agencies had a translation problem. The cease-fire is covered by the Lusaka Protocol, and is scheduled to come into effect two days after it is signed. [end recording]

Gen. Neto then discussed the steps that will be taken over the next few days. There are difficulties as well as optimism, but military issues could be dealt with before the signing of the Lusaka Protocol.

[Begin Neto recording] There could be a speedy meeting. The main issue at stake was the creation of this atmosphere. In view of the government's initiative, we have managed to establish a truce. I think we will do our best to discuss the military issues on the agenda. [end recording]

OAU Head Pledges Assistance

MB1611083094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim has said, quote, we all want to see an end to the hostilities in Angola, unquote. Salim Ahmed Salim said the OAU will do everything it can to assist the UN mission in Angola despite the fact that it will not be able to play a leading role in the cease-fire verification. He said the fact that the African leaders met in Lusaka to discuss the Angolan situation is an indication of African compromise to peace and stability in southern Africa.

UNITA, Government on Agreement

LD1611101594 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 0900 GMT 16 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] In Angola, it will be six days before an effective cease-fire will come into force; however, at 2000 this evening a truce will come into force and will last until Tuesday. This truce will be difficult to monitor because there are no international observers in Angola.

The accord reached last night is considered a decisive step in the peace process. Ana Rodrigues reports.

[Rodrigues] For the first time the two delegations have shown some optimism, but UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] continues to say that the truce is late. Eugenio Manuvakola, head of the UNITA delegation, said that many days of peace were wasted in all this.

[Begin Manuvakola recording] Well, all is well, but it is long overdue. It was necessary to have delays so the government could conclude its offensive. [end recording]

[Rodrigues] [passage omitted] Higino Carneiro, spokesman for the government delegation, returns the accusations: UNITA is to blame for the accord not being signed yesterday. Now the cease-fire will not come into force until 22 November.

[Begin Carneiro recording] If the signing had taken place yesterday, the cease-fire would have come into force tomorrow, 17 November. Since the signing will not happen until 20 November, the cease-fire will not come into force until 22 November. Until then, we have established a truce, and we think this will significantly benefit the atmosphere in which the military meeting will be held. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Presidents Urge Government, UNITA Move for Peace

MB1511142794 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 15 Nov 94

[Report by JORNAL DE ANGOLA correspondent (Jaime Julai) in Lusaka]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Lusaka Protocol will be formally signed on 20 November. Until then, the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] military leaderships are expected to deal with technical details pertaining to a cease-fire agreement.

Despite the fact that the signing of the accord has been postponed to 20 November, a number of African heads of state came together in the Zambian capital yesterday. Now [words indistinct] joint initiative to save peace. They are: Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and Nelson Mandela of South Africa. Other officials who also went to Lusaka included: Brios e Gala, Portuguese secretary of state for cooperation, and George Moose, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. [passage omitted]

Concerning the military talks in Lusaka, observers predict some difficulties because the UNITA team is very small, which could hamper the discussion of certain technical details. [passage omitted]

This was a particularly busy morning in the Zambian capital. A mini-summit was held mid-morning. It was

attended by Zambian President Frederick Chiluba, South African President Nelson Mandela, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, and Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi. The meeting was also attended by Swazi Prime Minister Jameson Dlamini, representatives of the Mauritanian and Nigerian Governments, Faustino Muteka, head of the Angolan Government team to the Lusaka peace talks, and Eugenio Manuvakola, his UNITA counterpart. [passage omitted]

The meeting wound up at about 1230. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye then granted an important news conference at which he disclosed that those heads of state advised both sides to abide by the protocol that has already been initialed here in Lusaka. They also called on the two sides to wrap up the whole process as soon as possible. [passage omitted]

It would appear that the UNITA team is proposing an immediate cease-fire before the issue of an agenda for the proceedings is discussed. Thus, in a nutshell, it would not appear [words indistinct] at least to bring the two sides closer together, after bilateral contacts had broken down in the wake of military developments in Angola. A second meeting between the government and UNITA military leaderships is scheduled for 1500 today.

Mandela on Dos Santos Concession

MB1511133394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1308 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Nov 15 SAPA—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has acceded to the demand of rebel movement UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] for the declaration of a ceasefire before continuation of talks on the Angolan peace accord.

This was said by President Nelson Mandela on his return from Lusaka on Tuesday to Pretoria's Waterkloof Air Force Base. He told a press conference the groundwork for the signing of the accord had been "firmly laid". The question of a ceasefire had been a major stumbling block.

He said he and Frontline states' Chairman President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe on Monday night discussed the issue with Mr dos Santos. The Angolan President told them on Tuesday morning he would agree to the declaration of a ceasefire. "I am confident the peace agreement will be signed on Sunday," Mr Mandela said.

He could not say when a ceasefire would come into effect because Mr dos Santos had "put the matter very broadly". It should be borne in mind a ceasefire could not be implemented unilaterally—it had to be a bilateral affair.

Mandela Discusses Lusaka Summit Meeting

MB1511174594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1510 GMT 15 Nov 94

[From the "News Wrap" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [Announcer Jeremy Daves] President Nelson Mandela says he's optimistic that the peace process in Angola is back on track. Addressing a news conference in Pretoria after his return from Lusaka, President Mandela said he's confident that the signing of the peace agreement between UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the Angolan Government would go ahead on Sunday [20 November].

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Jean Oosthuizen] Mr. Mandela said one of the major stumbling blocks was that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government did not want to discuss a cease-fire at this stage.

[Mandela] President dos Santos informed us that he had already given instructions to his delegation to be flexible on these questions, and fortunately this morning he informed us that they are now going to declare a cease-fire, and that matter now has been removed so that they can proceed to discuss the other issues.

[Oosthuizen] Mr. Mandela said he is confident that the peace agreement will now be signed on Sunday in Lusaka, but he stressed that the signing of the document will only be the first step to restore peace in Angola.

[Mandela] I hope all of you will realize that the signing itself by the two leaders—President dos Santos and Dr. Savimbi—is only significant in the context that an environment will exist for peace in Angola. [end recording]

[Unidentified announcer] And earlier this afternoon we heard that the disappointment following the postponement of the peace agreement was tempered by the presence of a number of African heads of state in Lusaka. They all did their best to reassure the media that the peace process was going well in spite of the five-day delay. With the details here is Stephen Laing.

[Begin recording] [Laing] This morning, President Mandela gently asserted his authority as the leading statesman in Africa as the other heads of states paid him informal visits in his private room. Zenawi of Ethiopia, Chiluba of Zambia, Mugabe of Zimbabwe, and the OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim all chatted informally in Mandela's room before the Frontline States meeting began.

Shortly before joining the group, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim expressed his thoughts on the failure of the two sides in the Angolan conflict to sign an agreement.

[Salim] Everyone would have liked to have had the agreement signed today obviously, for obvious reasons, because for every day that goes, it means more pain, more suffering in Angola. But still, I think that it is important to finalize everything that has to be finalized, so that when the agreement is signed, it (?peaks all talks) on future peace, stability, and security of Angola.

[Laing] There is still a big problem about verification. Will the OAU be able to do anything as far as verifying the cease-fire agreement?

[Salim] I think that is clearly even in the provisions of the agreement. That is the responsibility of the United Nations, which has the required personnel and experience. What the OAU can do and will do—it will continue to use whatever position to support and to ensure that the agreement is adhered to.

[Laing] And do you think the summit meeting here has added weight to the urgency and necessity for a peace agreement?

[Salim] Clearly, the fact that we have all these leaders coming to be here for the agreement, the fact that they are about to meet now shows that it's something which Africa is absolutely involved in and absolutely committed, so it is not simply a question of Angola, not only the people of Angola who are interested in this, but the whole of Africa is.

[Laing] The summit meeting itself lasted a little more than an hour and half, and while the heads of state tried to create an atmosphere of joviality, both the MPLA and UNITA delegations looked decidedly somber. Soon after Mandela came out of the summit, he shared his thoughts on the prospect of the protocol being signed on Sunday.

[Mandela] It seems almost certain, subject to unforeseen circumstances, that the agreement will be signed on Sunday. I might point out that I was fully briefed before I left South Africa that there would be no signing today. Nevertheless, I decided to come because almost the whole day yesterday and the day before I had been in touch with President Mugabe, who is the chairman of the Frontline States, as well as President Sam Nujoma, and we believe that there was far more than merely adding two signatures to the agreement. Their signatures could operate only in an atmosphere, an environment which is conducive to peace in the country, and for that reason President Mugabe and I decided that we should meet, in spite of the fact that there was going to be no signing today.

[Laing] Were you able to pressure the two different parties into signing the agreement?

[Mandela] All that we did was merely to wish them good luck.

[Laing] You came all this way to wish them good luck?

[Mandela] Well, I have given you what I think the media should know.

[Laing] President Mandela left for South Africa minutes later, while this afternoon the military delegations of UNITA and the Angolan Government meet once again. [end recording]

Government Official on Military Discussions

MB1511214094 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 15 Nov 94

[From the "Ultima Hora" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] The possibility of a cease-fire from military clashes must have been one of the main points in the working agenda between the delegations from the government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] in Lusaka. Early this afternoon, General Pedro Neto, head of the government delegation, briefed us on the military discussions.

[Begin recording] [Neto] The meeting officially began yesterday. We think it will continue today. Nothing substantial took place this morning because the negotiating teams have been holding meetings with a number of presidents who were here in Lusaka. In any case, we hope to continue with our discussions today.

[Unidentified correspondent] In which areas are you experiencing the most difficulties in the talks with UNITA?

[Neto] It is difficult to say right away that we are experiencing difficulties, because we are only just beginning to discuss the points on the agenda. We think that there are no serious problems, and we have conditions to overcome possible problems that may emerge.

[Correspondent] General Neto, do you think that the two delegations will make significant progress and enable the accord to be signed on Sunday, 20 November?

[Neto] If an atmosphere of seriousness and mutual respect persists at the meeting, I believe we will have a package of military issues resolved by the date of the signing of the protocol. [end recording]

The head of the government delegation expressed disappointment with the composition of the rebel team, however.

[Begin Neto recording] The UNITA delegation is extremely small. This will cause some technical problems in our work. It will even force the government delegation to downgrade its capacity to deal with different issues, including nonmilitary issues. This is the situation we face at the peace talks. [end recording]

Huila Government Hopes To Retake Districts Soon

MB1511204394 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Huila Provincial Government is currently in control of most districts in the province. Last weekend saw the restoration of state administration to Cuvango, Chicomba, and Jamba Mineira Districts. Only four districts are not in the government's hands at this point: Quilengues, Caluquembe, Caconda, and Chipenda, but it is expected that will happen within the next few days. Huila Province Governor Dumilde Rangel has said that emergency measures are being taken to carry out an operation in which seeds will be distributed to the people so they can participate in the agricultural season.

Mass Grave Reported in Huambo; Chinguar Clashes

MB1511194394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Angola's military situation remains tense. A massacre in Huambo resulted in the death of more than 200 people. All that happened while the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces were withdrawing. The bodies were found in mass graves. This was one of UNITA's biggest massacres yet. Our correspondent in Benguela Province reports:

[Unidentified Correspondent] Reports from Huambo say that a campaign began yesterday to remove bodies from mass graves in the presence of relatives of the dead. The number of dead people could rise in the next few hours. A reliable source has told Radio Angola that more than 160 bodies could be buried in the area of (Porto Novo). Most of the corpses found in the mass graves show signs of having endured physical punishment. Some citizens who were Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] supporters were hanged and their bodies thrown into mass graves. That report also says weapons were used to force thousands of people to abandon the city of Huambo and flee into the jungle. At this stage, the military situation is stationary. The government forces have captured senior UNITA officers and assorted war materiel, including Stinger and anti-tank missiles, as well as long range cannons.

There are also reports that UNITA has been massing troops north and west of (Chicala Choloanga). Their aim is to attack positions held by the Angolan Armed Forces in Chinguar and Cachungo Districts. That report was made by the Bie Province Military Zone Operational Command, adding that similar troop movements have been seen 20 km from Cunge Commune, the aim of which is to launch an offensive on Cuninga District. Captain (Joaquim Chipalanga Gileto), commander of the Bie Province Military Zone Operational Command, has said that the UNITA rebels have also been moving in Bailundo District, in the direction of (Canbangua), more than 80 km from the city of Kuito. It is not known yet what their goal may be.

Meanwhile, that source also disclosed that the government forces killed 32 UNITA rebels and captured assorted war materiel in clashes with the enemy forces in the vicinity of Chinguar and Cachungo.

Mozambique

Chissano, Frelimo Take Niassa in Elections

MB1411195394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Nov 94

[All figures as heard]

[FBIS Translated Text] (Joao Julio), chairman of the Niassa Provincial Elections Commission, this afternoon announced the election results for Niassa Province:

[Begin (Julio) recording] Total of registered voters: 286,900.
Total of people who cast their ballots: 255,276.
Total of people who did not vote: 31,624.
Percentage of voters who cast their ballots: 88.97.
Percentage of voters who did not cast their ballots: 11.03.
Total number of null and void ballots: 15,929.
Total number of valid ballots: 222,508.
Percentage of blank votes: 7.57 or 16,839 votes.
Percentage of null and void votes: 5.55.
Percentage of valid ballots: 87.16.

The following were the results of the presidential elections:

Maximo Diogo Jose Dias—6,402 votes or 2.88 percent;
Carlos Jose Maria Jequ—1,722 votes or 0.77 percent;
Casimiro Nhamithambo—1,520 votes or 0.68 percent;
Mario Carlos Machel—1,216 votes or 0.58 percent;
Carlos Alexandre dos Reis—5,734 votes or 0.78 percent;
Afonso Makacho Dhlakama—60,705 votes or 27.28 percent;
Ya-qub Neves Salomao Sibindy—1,773 votes or 0.8 percent;
Padimbe Kamati Andrea—1,079 votes or 0.48 percent;
Domingos Antonio Mascarenhas Arouca—1,787 or 0.8 percent;
Vasco Campira Momboya Alfazema—4,694 votes or 2.8 percent;
Wehia Monakacho Ripua—8,876 votes or 4.03 percent;
Joaquim Alberto Chissano—126,908 votes or 57.04 percent. [end recording]

Given that this newscast is now reaching its end, we would just like to let you know that the people of Niassa have placed the Mozambique Liberation Front first with some 47 percent of the vote. The Mozambique National Resistance came in second with 33.57 percent. The Democratic Union was third with 5.97 percent of the vote.

Win Elections in Cabo Delgado

MB1511192994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Eliseu Sithole, chairman of the Cabo Delgado Provincial Elections Commission, this evening announced the election results for Cabo Delgado Province.

[Begin Sithole recording] Total number of registered voters: 565,785;

Total number of people who cast their ballots in their registered polling station: 560,950;
Total number of people who cast their ballots outside their registered polling station: 4,835;

Total number of people who did not vote: 32,725;
Percentage of voters who cast their ballots: 94.22;
Percentage of voters who did not cast their ballots: 5.78;
Total number of blank votes: 35,433;
Total number of null and void ballots: 29,482;
Total number of valid ballots: 486,145;
Total percentage of blank ballots: 6.75;
Total percentage of null and void ballots: 5.53;
Total percentage of valid ballots: 87.82;

The following are the results of the presidential elections:

Maximo Diogo Jose Dias	11,093 votes or 2.36 percent
Carlos Jose Maria Jequ	2,694 votes or 0.59 percent
Casimiro Miguel Nhamithambo	2,794 votes or 0.59 percent
Mario Carlos Machel	3,009 votes or 0.64 percent
Carlos Alexandre dos Reis	9,639 votes or 2.06 percent
Afonso Dhlakama	87,045 votes or 18.59 percent
Ya-qub Neves Salomao Sibindy	3,155 votes or 0.67 percent
Padimbe Kamati Andrea	2,148 votes or 0.45 percent
Domingos Antonio Mascarenhas Arouca	3,746 votes or 0.80 percent
Vasco Campira Alfazema	9,262 votes or 1.97 percent
Wehia Monakacho Ripua	14,517 votes or 3.10 percent
Joaquim Alberto Chissano	318,905 votes or 68.12 percent

[end recording]

With regard to legislative elections, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] is leading with 257,878 votes or 58.41 percent. The Mozambique National Resistance is second with 100,132 votes or 22.68 percent, followed by the Democratic Union, which received 25,626 votes or 5.80 percent.

Lead National Vote Count

MB1511193094 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] With votes from only 10 percent of all the polling stations remaining to be counted, candidate Joaquim Chissano is still leading with 53 percent. He is followed by Afonso Dhlakama with 33 percent. In the legislative elections, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] is leading with 44 percent. The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] is second with 38 percent. The Democratic Union's percentage has decreased, but it is still above 5 percent.

Dhlakama Wins in Sofala Province

MB1411195494 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Carlos Roque, chairman of the Sofala Provincial Elections Commission, made public this evening the vote results in Sofala Province:

[Begin Roque recording] The following are the results of the presidential elections:

Maximo Diogo Jose Dias—5,995 votes;
 Carlos Jose Maria Jeque—1,253 votes;
 Casimiro Miguel Nhamithambo—2,399 votes;
 Mario Machel—1,035 votes;
 Carlos Alexandre dos Reis—7,292 votes;
 Afonso Makacho Dhlakama—302,834 votes;
 Ya-qub Neves Salomao Sibindy—4,283 votes;
 Padimbe Kamati Andrea—1,468 votes;
 Domingos Antonio Mascarenhas Arouca—1,561 votes;
 Vasco Campira Momboya Alfazema—2,890 votes;
 Wehia Monakacho Ripua—8,003 votes;
 Joaquim Alberto Chissano—70,128 votes.
 Total valid ballots: 409,140.
 Total blank votes: 24,366.
 Total null and void ballots: 28,240.
 Total abstentions: 78,320.

The following are the results of the legislative elections:

Patriotic Alliance—4,818 votes;
 Labor Party—1,262 votes;
 Mozambique United Front—1,525 votes;
 Mozambique Liberation Front—56,747 votes;
 Social, Liberal, and Democratic Party—13,505 votes;
 Mozambique Independent Party—4,024 votes;
 Mozambique National Resistance—307,378 votes;
 Democratic Renewal Party—4,077 votes;
 Democratic Congress Party—12,414 votes;
 Mozambique Democratic Party—1,819 votes;
 Mozambique People's Progress Party—1,819 votes;
 National Convention Party—3,005 votes;
 Democratic Union—5,759 votes.
 Total blank votes: 32,724.
 Total null and void votes: 31,870.
 Total abstentions: 68,431. [end recording]

Dhlakama To Cooperate in Finding Armed Men

MB1411205194 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 14 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] President Afonso Dhlakama has supported the idea of coordinating efforts with the government led by Joaquim Chissano to neutralize groups of armed men who have been spotted in many parts of Mozambican territory over the last few days. The Renamo leader said he does not know who the men are but admitted the possibility that they could be deserters from the two former warring factions.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] Well, I regret that a great deal. If it is indeed true that unidentified armed men have been seen, I think we have authorities in the country. There is such a thing as law in this country. The war is over. There are political forces, and there is a government. So I think it should be fairly easy to identify those men. However, we also must admit that there are still men we used to refer to as paramilitary and militia forces. Such men are still around in Maputo. I am not even talking about their presence in Nampula because Nampula is far away. I am just talking about certain

wards of the city of Maputo. There are still armed militia forces and I deplore that a great deal. Be that as it may, my Renamo politicians and I can advise the government and help it find those men. Conversely, we could call on the Mozambican people to help identify those people. It makes no sense that at this stage there should be men armed with AK-47 rifles threatening our people. [end recording]

Armed Men Reportedly on Move in Manica Province

MB1511124594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 15 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Armed groups believed to be Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] members are moving in Manica Province. A source with the Manica Provincial Government said yesterday a group of about 100 armed men was seen leaving the headquarters of the Mavonde Administrative Region, Manica District, toward Zomba, in Sussundenga District's Dombe area. The source said the group abducted five peasants from the Mpandeia area of Manica District, taking them to Zomba on 14 November. Zomba is believed to be the main center for armed men allegedly led by Issufo Momad, a retired Renamo general.

The source regretted the slow pace at which the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] has been reacting to reports. The source said the existence of arms depots in Mpunga, Sussundenga District had been reported to the central branch of the CCF, though no action has been taken so far. The source, which asked not to be identified, said many arms caches reported by peasants have been moved elsewhere after Renamo was informed of the occurrence. The source added that he has been waiting for the arrival of a team over the past two days to collect weapons discovered by Dombe residents. The UN Operation in Mozambique [Unomoz] has been blamed for not providing transportation to collect the weapons. Apparently, there are 15 arms caches with guns and mortars. The local CCF branch is aware of the arms caches. The armed men seen moving from Mavonde to Zomba are wearing green military uniforms.

About two weeks ago, a bus driver was forced to ferry 55 alleged Renamo members from Chimoio to their base at Chicanga in Gondola District. The bus driver told the police he was assaulted by the men. The men said they will take violent action in the city of Chimoio if they are not demobilized by 20 November. Earlier, the men had demanded the Renamo headquarters in Manica Province to demobilize them at once, and to be paid allowances to which they are entitled. The Manica Provincial Government source said there is a plan to occupy the city of Chimoio by Renamo groups, in reaction to negative results at the polls.

Namibia

DTA Defends Allegations on Mercenaries

MB1611134994 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 16 Nov 94

[From the "Channel Africa Report" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Namibia's opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] said that hundreds of mercenaries have gathered on the Namibian border in the western Caprivi, ready to attack the southern Angolan stronghold of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, which is Jamba. This alleged invasion force is reportedly being backed by the Namibian Defense Force. Here's a spokesman for the Defense Force, Paul Kanyemba.

[Begin Kanyemba recording] The whole issue is nothing. We regard it as a poor electioneering attempt. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

That was Paul Kanyemba, spokesman for the Namibian Defense Force, on the phone from Windhoek. But the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance is sticking to its story. Here's their spokesman, Nico Smit.

[Begin recording] [Smit] When we received this information, we tried to pass it on to the government here. The president of the DTA, Mr. Muyongo, tried to speak to

the minister of defense, Mr. Mueshihange, and also to the prime minister. Unfortunately, none of them were in. [Words indistinct] did not discuss the issue with him. It is not to us to go there to investigate the issue. According to the government, the police went there. They investigated, you know, these allegations, and they did not find anything. That is not [word indistinct] to us, for we know that the people are there. The information we received, you know, comes from very reliable resources from which we received in the past information, which was proven true at the end of the day, and therefore we are saying that this information will also be proven true (?in due course).

[Unidentified correspondent] I spoke to Paul Kanyemba of the Defense Ministry in Namibia, and he's accused the DTA of using these allegations for election purposes. What's your reaction to that?

[Smit] No, that is not true. If we wanted to do that we should have really tackled it the other way round, but we are very concerned because we have warned the government many times not to work with the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation] government against UNITA. You know, we must let Angola to solve their own problems. Least of all should we help them in a military way, you know, to attack UNITA, but they did not listen to us [words indistinct]. [end recording]

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